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ANDEAN GROUP COUNTRIES MEET ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

PA252230 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota--For the first time the Andean countries--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--have started a program to exchange expertise and experience in the field of nuclear energy for scientific research.

Ernesto Villarreal Silva, director of the Colombian Institute for Nuclear Affairs, comments on this matter:

[Begin recording] [Villarreal Silva] The first meeting of the Andean Group in the nuclear energy field was held recently. This event was held in Caracas and was attended by the representatives of the five countries of the Andean Group. The meeting had two main goals: first, to discuss the activities that each country is carrying out to implement nuclear energy. For example, it was interesting for Colombia to learn about the nuclear centers that Peru and Ecuador are constructing. In the Peruvian case, we learned that it is implementing an agreement with Argentina through which they are building an important nuclear center. Ecuador is doing the same thing as part of an agreement with Spain. It was also interesting for us to learn about the agricultural development that countries such as Venezuela have reached by using [words indistinct] thus resulting in important advances in the production of sorghum.

The second goal of the meeting was to try to design some cooperation programs among the five countries for the future. However, minimal progress was made in this regard but we did implement some small specific actions. For example, our institute will receive certain officials from the nuclear energy commissions of the other Andean countries. These officials will come to familiarize themselves with the progress that we are making in the use of nuclear energy for the field of hydrology. There is much interest in this field. We will also receive officials from other countries who will [words indistinct].

[Question] Could you tell us about some of the other basic aspects of this technological cooperation discussed in the meeting?

[Answer] We hope to hold meetings of the Andean Group on the nuclear field periodically so that we can complete programs that will benefit the entire region. The Andean Group also expects to issue a publication on nuclear energy. The first issue will be published by the Venezuelan Nuclear Institute.

[Question] Which Andean Group countries have reactors?

[Answer] Of the Andean Group, Venezuela has had a 3-MW experimental reactor for many years. Colombia has a similar reactor, but much smaller, of only 20 kW. It is at the Institute for Nuclear Affairs. Ecuador is building its first research reactor at the nuclear center that I mentioned before; it should start operating in about 4 years. Peru has a 0-power reactor [as heard] but it is now building a new 10-MW reactor at the new nuclear center which would make it the Andean country with the largest research reactor. Finally, we know that Bolivia is studying the possibility of building a research reactor.
[end recording]

CASTRO MADERO ON TLATELOLCO TREATY, NUCLEAR POLICY

PY252202 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--"The United States constantly worries over Argentine nuclear activities," exclaimed the president of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], Admiral Carlos Castro Madero yesterday, condemning the Tlatelolco Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as a "disturbing and destructive element" in the nuclear plans of developing countries.

Castro Madero was commenting on a front page New York TIMES article published yesterday which analyzes Argentina's nuclear energy developments. "Argentina is one of the developing countries farthest advanced in nuclear technology, and is practically energy self-sufficient," Madero said.

Meanwhile, Castro Madero announced that as soon as the Argentine ambassador to the United States arrives in Washington, he will hold talks with U.S. Government officials to discuss the nuclear issue.

As for policy disputes over nuclear power between the two countries, the official commented, "relations with the U.S. are getting better."

Castro Madero said that Argentina is receiving nuclear technology and materials from West Germany, Italy, Canada, and Switzerland, but added that "the country had developed its own outstanding technologies using all types of energy resources.

"We're manufacturing a series of energy elements for Atucha II (a nuclear power plant which is under construction) including heavy water, zyrcalloy and zirconium," the CNEA president said.

He added that Argentina also shares her nuclear know-how with Peru, Uruguay, and shortly with Colombia.

Argentina's nuclear achievements include one functioning power plant, two under construction, one heavy water manufacturing plant and one fuel factory to run the power plants.

GALTIERI 'ENCOURAGED' CAMILION TO VISIT U.S.

PY252325 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion's trip to the United States this coming Friday was encouraged by the commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, according to a rumor circulating here.

Today in the DIARIO POPULAR's daily column "The Citizen," it says that upon his return from his recent visit to the United States Galtieri "might have indicated to the president (Roberto Viola) the need for Camilion to go" to the United States to contact his colleague Alexander Haig and other high officials.

The columnist also put forth the topics that Haig and Camilion will touch on, which are, he says, the "participation of Argentine military units in the Sinai peacekeeping force; Argentine aid to the Bolivian Government; the lifting of the Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment, which prevents the White House from authorizing arms sales to our country; and bilateral relations as a whole."

Finally the commentary recalls that Galtieri has already shown himself to be in favor of sending troops to the Sinai, while Camilion has made his opposition to this known through unofficial channels.

FOREIGN MINISTER OUTLINES JUNTA'S OBJECTIVES

PY250336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 24 Aug (AFP)--Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya stated here today that the objective of the Junta of Commanders is to achieve Bolivia's social, political and administrative stability, to reactivate the economy and to guarantee domestic peace.

He also voiced assurances that there is absolute unity in the armed forces regarding the need to search for a democratization process for the country, whose guidelines will be released within the next few days.

He added that this unity is also reflected in the urgent need to avoid fraticidal confrontations, which is a noble task.

Rolon Anaya took the opportunity of the presence of reporters in his office to deny rumors from Buenos Aires, that Argentina and the United States have agreed to support a strong military and not a leftist regime in Bolivia.

The foreign minister stated that Bolivia is a sovereign country which would not admit meddling in domestic affairs as those indicated by the newspapers LA NACION and LA PRENSA from Buenos Aires.

DRAFT OF NEW CONSTITUTION TO BE DELAYED 2 YEARS

PY250333 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] National Advisory Legislation Council (CONAL) President Juan Lechin Suarez has said that the draft of the new constitution, based on consultations with all sectors of the country, could be concluded in 2 years.

CONAL has undertaken the preparation of the bases to guide the study of the new legislation or the amendment of the present constitution, by carrying out a public survey whose result will be processed later in agreement with a previously set timetable.

When asked by reporters about the date for completion of the study of the constitution and the law on political parties, CONAL's president explained that the preparation of that instrument also requires the consideration of other related factors.

BANZER SUAREZ WISHES TO COOPERATE WITH JUNTA

PY251609 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Former President Hugo Banzer Suarez has voiced his ardent desire to cooperate with the Junta of Commanders in his talks with Interior Minister Gen Rolando Canido Vericochea in Santa Cruz.

According to an official communique released by the Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry through its public relations department, Gen Hugo Banzer arrived in Santa Cruz on Sunday. Upon arrival he met with the interior minister, to whom he voiced his great desire to cooperate with the Junta of Commanders. For this reason he will go to La Paz on Tuesday in order to hold a meeting with government authorities, it is stated in the official document released yesterday, Monday.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH IRAQ BEGIN IN BRASILIA

JN251330 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Aug (INA)--Meetings of the third session of the joint Iraqi-Brazilian committee began here today at ministerial level. The Iraqi side to the meetings was led by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister; the Brazilian side, by Foreign Minister Ramiro Guerreiro.

Speaking at the outset of the meetings, the Iraqi minister reiterated that Iraq's economic and financial status is sound and Iraq is fully determined to proceed with development and construction despite the Iranian aggression aimed at halting the wheel of progress and development. He affirmed Iraq's desire to promote trade with Brazil and to expand economic, technical and technological cooperation between the two countries; Iraq, he added, also wishes to afford Brazil more opportunities to contribute to development in Iraq.

In his reply, the Brazilian foreign minister expressed his country's desire to develop and bolster economic cooperation between the two countries. He praised Iraq's stand in meeting Brazil's crude oil requirements.

Three working groups have stemmed from the joint committee to discuss trade, economic, industrial, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Iraqi minister met earlier with Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas. They discussed bilateral economic relations in various fields, particularly financial cooperation and banking and insurance.

Hasan 'Ali also met with Foreign Minister Guerreiro to discuss the Arab situation and current international issues of mutual interest. 'Ali outlined the dimensions of the Iranian-Zionist aggression against Iraq and the current coordination between the two regimes to proceed with this aggression.

The Brazilian foreign minister asserted his country's appreciation for Iraq's peaceful initiatives toward ending the war. He also expressed Brazil's appreciation of Iraq's policy and effectiveness within the Nonaligned Movement.

DECELERATION OF FUEL ALCOHOL PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

PY251441 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Carlos Rodrigues report from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna has announced that the production growth of fuel alcohol will be slowed down starting now. He gave assurances, however, that the production goal of 10.7 billion liters in 1985 will be accomplished.

He noted that the deceleration of the fuel alcohol program is not related to the decline in the demand for alcohol-run cars, since the demand for gasoline-run cars has also declined.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET WARNS OF MARXIST THREAT

PY251858 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Chillan, Chile, 20 Aug (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today said that the country is again being threatened by the (?persistent) aggression of Marxism, whose armed branch, terrorism, constantly claims new victims in the hope of intimidating the citizenry and destabilizing the regime.

The chief of state warned that anyone who collaborated in the subversive plans of Soviet Marxism will be punished with great severity.

Pinochet, who was speaking at a civil ceremony honoring the liberator Bernardo O'Higgins in this city 400 km south of Santiago, spoke harshly when referring to the criticisms which have arisen due to the expulsion from Chile of four noted lawyers who were accused of violating the political recess.

Pinochet said that in this unwavering struggle against extremism, the most lamentable thing is the fact that that social sore relies on the complicity of some Chileans who, voluntarily or involuntarily, have been allied with them.

Pinochet also emphasized that the right to peaceful dissent is respected in Chile, but "following the example of the liberator (O'Higgins), we today will also not yield to the convenience of political contingencies when it comes to struggling against terrorism."

He immediately pointed out that Soviet communism has called for taking the armed path and the government will act decisively in order to neutralize their action and that of their accomplices.

President Pinochet clarified, in ending, that this does not mean ideological persecution, but the just punishment of complicity with criminal elements.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS BANNING OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

PY251516 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Yesterday President Pinochet stated that in order to overcome the Marxist aggression of which the country is once again a victim it is necessary to lay aside the political parties until the nation achieves tranquillity.

He added that monolithic unity is necessary to strengthen the government [sistema].

The president also stated that the new tasks of the armed forces, the security forces and of those patriots who support them have been entirely institutionalized. This was stated by the president when thanking ministers, high-ranking officials and under secretaries for visiting him on the occasion of his 8th anniversary as commander in chief of the army.

In thanking the (?education) minister, who spoke at the ceremony in O'Higgins Hall at La Moneda Palace, the president referred to what these past 8 years have meant to Chile: 8 years in which the country has had to endure Marxist aggression, which has increased recently. In this regard, the president stated that political activities cannot be accepted and that the so-called democratic system involves the struggle for power; therefore, it opens the (?path) to Marxist aggression.

He also stated that it is not possible to resort to partial solutions; therefore, the new legislation should be fully implemented in order to establish a new [word indistinct] democracy and institutional regimentation, [words indistinct] the exercise of power, which means organizing the state on the basis of a constitution approved by the great majority of Chileans.

During the morning meeting with his comrades-in-arms, the president stated that the army is capable of repelling any foreign aggression. He added that the institution's equipment is at the level of any modern army and that the commanders have been trained to carry out any activity with their troops.

PINOCHET APPROVES ALADI CONSTITUTIVE TREATY

PY251513 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] President Pinochet has officially approved the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] constitutive treaty.

The document was signed on 12 August 1980 in Montevideo by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Chile [word indistinct].

JAPANESE LEGISLATORS MEET WITH PRESIDENT

PY250352 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] President Pinochet this morning received a delegation of Japanese legislators headed by (Ishiro Okawa), who reiterated the Japanese prime minister's invitation for the Chilean president to visit Japan. The date for this visit has not yet been established.

MINISTER DENIES U.S. NEWSMAN'S TORTURE CHARGES

PA241636 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1509 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 24 Aug (EFE)--The Colombian defense minister, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leiva, said that U.S. newsman Lawrence Thomas Johnson was not tortured at the "Brigade of Military Institutes."

Johnson was expelled from Colombia on Saturday, 8 days after he was captured by secret agents as he was trying to return to the United States. Johnson was carrying photographs and reports on the activities of guerrilla groups in Colombia.

Upon arriving in Los Angeles, Johnson told U.S. reporters from the PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE that he had been "tortured by Colombian Army officers who threatened to execute him if he did not give them information about the leftist guerrillas."

General Camacho Levia said that "no one has confirmed Johnson's accusations. He is the only one who is saying this. This accusation has been invented in order to discredit our armed forces."

The minister said that the U.S. newsman's accusations merely shows that all those arrested and released by the Colombian Army claim tortures that they never suffered.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE: EDEN PASTORA IN PANAMA

PA251620 Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 25 Aug (AFP)--The Colombian Army's intelligence service said today that Nicaraguan guerrilla Eden Pastora, better known as "Commander Cero," is in Panama and not in Colombia.

According to a report published today by the local newspaper EL TIEMPO, Pastora, who resigned from the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta to "shoulder his rifle," has at no time entered Colombia.

The report denies newspaper articles saying that a week ago Pastora had been seen by peasants in the Colombian Arauca arena near the Venezuelan border.

According to the report, however, the Colombian military command intensified its anti-guerrilla operations along the Venezuelan border and placed army intelligence on the alert in case Pastora tried to enter Colombia.

EL TIEMPO reports: "The suspicion that 'Commander Cero' would try to come to fight alongside Colombian guerrillas arose from the controversy between Nicaragua and our country."

The source that gave the information to the newspaper abstained from saying how Pastora's presence in Panama had been determined. He did say, however, that "it has been fully confirmed by Colombian security agencies."

He added that military intelligence "will remain on the alert, especially along the borders, in case the Nicaraguan guerrilla decides to come to Colombia."

A few days ago Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leiva said that "Pastora will be found and punished if he comes to Colombia."

It was also reported that there is strict control along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Panamanian border, which is a jungle area.

COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON 3-DAY VISIT

Urges Fight Against Subversion

PA212321 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0125 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 20 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Costa Rica proposed today that the democratic countries form a common front to defend peace and liberty in Central America in the face of the subversive threat. The proposal was made by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus after a dialogue with Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala during an official 3-day visit which began today.

Niehaus praised the Colombian Government's opening toward the Caribbean, especially the visit of Colombia's foreign minister, Carlos Lemos Simmonds, to six countries of the region. He noted: Colombia must be present in Central America and the Caribbean and its aid must be important.

The Costa Rican minister said he thinks it is important that two democratic nations like Colombia and Costa Rica be the standard-bearers in an international effort to help El Salvador and other Central American countries "at this moment of crisis."

The Costa Rican minister said that the situation in the region "is a challenge to democracies, especially when a country like ours has had to endure the effects of the violence in El Salvador and Nicaragua."

Niehaus denied that Costa Rica is being threatened by leftist subversion, but admitted that there is foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of several Central American countries.

"I believe that the democracies of the continent must join efforts to a struggle for the defense of their principles. We must do something to prevent continued violence in Central America," he said.

He also denied that there has been any trafficking in arms in Costa Rica, noting that "if that ever happened, it was without the knowledge of the government." He added that the joint declaration he and his Colombian colleague will sign tomorrow will have as the main subjects interventionism, democracy, the situation of violence in Central America and armamentism.

The first official activity of the foreign minister and his retinue after arriving in this capital was to hold a work meeting with Arturo Gomez Jaramillo, general manager of the Colombian Federation of Coffee Growers. Niehaus said that coffee will be the main topic during his visit to Bogota, since both Costa Rica and Colombia are producers.

Joint Communique Issued

PA221514 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0059 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 21 Aug (EFE)--The Governments of Costa Rica and Colombia condemned today, Friday, in this capital, the use of force in Central America and the Caribbean.

In a joint declaration, the foreign ministers of the two nations, Bernd Niehaus Quesada and Carlos Lemos Simmonds said that all the peace-loving people must unite against violence.

"We must unite to attack the destabilizing forces with due respect to the sovereign will of the the peoples of the region," they stressed in the document.

They also stressed the need to reorganize the international economic relationships as a means to obtain a new international economic order.

In this regard, they expressed their hope that the North-South dialogue to be held in Cancun, Mexico in October would have positive results that would represent some progress for the Third World and that would establish a better equity.

Neihaus Quesada and Lemos Simmonds said that they consider the protectionism of the industrialized states a "serious threat" to the development of the developing countries.

They pointed out that "protectionism does not permit the development goals set by the 1980 UN Assembly and reiterated at the 19th general meeting of the Economic Commission for Latin America to be reached."

The Costa Rican minister told his counterpart Lemos that his government wants to establish a Central American dialogue so that the isthmian countries may reach a coordinated position on the current international situation.

For his part, Colombian Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds told the Costa Rican foreign minister of his country's plan to "draft and implement a policy in accordance with the interests of similar countries as part of the recent opening toward the Caribbean."

The foreign ministers also declared that their governments want to promote reciprocal cooperation to protect the renewable and nonrenewable resources in their respective sea and undersea areas in line with an agreement in effect since March 1977.

Regarding the problems being experienced by the coffee exporters, they agreed to join efforts so that a "just and equitable" policy will be achieved to counteract the fluctuations in coffee price..

The foreign ministers hoped that a consensus will be reached during the meeting of the International Coffee Organization in September and that the consensus will respond equally to the interests of the producers and the consumers.

COLOMBIAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK MILITARY OUTPOST

PA260232 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Ecuadorean military authorities have asked the Colombian Army to assist in the search and capture of a group of Colombian guerrillas who attacked an Ecuadorean military outpost located near the San Miguel River in the Ecuadorean Amazon. The guerrillas killed two recruits and stole weapons from this military post.

The report was confirmed by Ernesto Alvan Gomez, communications secretary of the national government:

[Begin recording] The National Defense Ministry has reported that on 23 August, at about 0100, a group of Colombian guerrillas attacked the Ecuadorean military outpost at Bermeja on the San Miguel River. They killed recruits (Francisco Parades Castro) and (Cesar Padilla Aguirre), who were shot and hacked to death with machetes. Two other recruits were shot. Eight regulation rifles were stolen from the military detachment.

The incident occurred in the following manner: Taking advantage of the holiday, a soldier and three recruits had crossed to the Colombian side, leaving the outpost manned by four recruits who were surprised at the previously mentioned hour by the Colombian attackers. Once their mission was accomplished, the guerrillas crossed the San Miguel River and disappeared into Colombia.

Immediately after the incident was reported, an air and ground search was implemented to locate the attackers. Security patrols were begun in the area. The Colombia Army was asked to cooperate in the search and capture of the attackers. [end recording]

ECUADOREAN PEACE COUNCIL CONDEMNS NEUTRON BOMB

PA231516 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] The Ecuadorean Peace Council has published a document signed by dozens of prominent Ecuadoreans which energetically condemns the U.S. Government decision to build the neutron bomb. The document also calls on all Ecuadoreans to fight for the preservation of the world peace dangerously threatened by this new weapon of mass extermination.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE COMMENTS ON ARMS PURCHASES

PY251510 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2320 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 23 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry today stated at a press conference that it is problematical for developing countries to acquire war materiel.

Belaunde was answering a question about a newspaper story published in Lima that Israel is to sell warplanes to Ecuador.

The president said that Peru would always need to protect its sovereignty through the criteria of possessing armed forces that are dissuasive but not aggressive.

Peru and Ecuador had a brief border war at the beginning of this year, which each accused the other of starting.

Concerning this, the former Senate president, Oscar Trelles, yesterday declared that Ecuador's purchase from Israel has not been fully confirmed.

It is rumored, but we don't know if it (the sale) is definite, added Trelles, an important leader of the governing Popular Action Party, during a political debate in the Senate that arose due to the journalistic report.

In that debate, leftist parliamentarian Enrique Bernales expressed his worry that, if the sale is confirmed, our country will also feel obliged to buy arms, which would further impoverish the nation.

TERRORISTS ARRESTED IN WIDESPREAD POLICE ACTIONS

PY251819 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1147 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 22 Aug (TELAM)--Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara has announced the detention of the terrorists responsible for violent acts against a local food market in Huanta, Ayacucho Department, east of Lima; and of six others accused of similar acts in Chimbote, 400 km north of Lima.

De la Jara said that policemen are combing the areas of Ayacucho, Junin and Puno Departments in order to catch the perpetrators of recent terrorist acts.

In statements to the press, the minister reiterated that he would not resign because in his case the conditions provided for in the constitution do not exist; that is to say, the loss of the confidence of the president or of the prime minister, censure by the House of Deputies or the minister's difference over government policy.

Finally, De la Jara announced that he will speak to the Senate next Thursday on his policy toward terrorism, recalling that he has already addressed the respective committees of the Senate and the House of Deputies.

APARICIO MENDEZ BIDS FAREWELL TO NATION IN ADDRESS

PY252332 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2212 GMT 25 Aug 81

[By Becquer Puig]

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--President Aparicio Mendez asserted today that the period of government that his successor, Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez (ret), will begin on 1 September will not mean a radical change within the process that will lead to another type of institutional order in Uruguay.

Mendez, 77, addressed a 20-minute farewell speech to the nation in which he reviewed the stages of the civilian-military process that began in 1973 with the closing of Congress.

In his speech, which was markedly anticommunist, the outgoing president also warned the traditional parties, the Colorado and Blanco Parties, that they must become the instruments for the election of presidents and not become government organizations in themselves.

Mendez maintained that the next period of government will be difficult and it will need a preparatory stage before achieving a new institutionalization that must seek "the reasonable development of what has already been implemented and applying it to create order with the necessary perfecting through democratic rules."

"A brusque transition, such as starting immediately with other political formulas, would cause more harm than good," he emphasized.

A plan for institutional normalization stimulated by the armed forces predicts as a first step the internal reorganization of the Blanco and Colorado Parties, which through history have always obtained more than 80 percent of the votes in national elections. They have been in recess for the past 8 years.

In his message, which was broadcast to the country over television, Mendez harshly attacked communism, accusing it of having infiltrated the education and union sectors and other centers of national activity before the beginning of the current process.

After indicating that during the past 8 years Uruguay has experienced a recovery in the economy and security sectors, Mendez said that "the time has come for the process to head toward democratization."

Moreover, he said that in the future the political parties will not be able to come between the people and the government as they did in the past "becuase that system of a liberal democratic nature swindled popular sovereignty and that in a regular and serious order it cannot be tolerated due to respect for democracy itself."

"We need parties that are instruments in the task of helping to elect the best, but they must not then become cogovernors or govern the governors," he added.

Mendez will complete a 5-year mandate on 1 September. He was named by the civilian-military government for his tenure in 1976.

HONDURAN PRESIDENT PAZ GARCIA HONORED AT CEREMONY

Herrera Campins' Speech

PA251956 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at ceremony honoring visiting Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia at the Yellow House in Caracas 24 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of the Venezuelan Government and people, I am pleased to salute you, Mr President, with friendly cordiality, on the occasion of your visit to our country. This is yet another tie between us and the fraternal Republic of Honduras and dear Central America. In this land of Liberator Simon Bolivar and Andres Bello, we feel great affection for the land of Francisco Morazan and Jose Cecilio del Valle.

Last year I was honored to visit Honduras for a very short time which was, nonetheless, unforgettable due to the historic significance of the central event which I attended in Tegucigalpa. In enchanting Lima, I had already heard former Peruvian President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero say optimistically and with [word indistinct] alacrity that he awaited the prompt culmination of his mediation between the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador to draft a peace treaty between the two countries.

I was honored to participate as witness and in the name of my people in the ceremony for the signing of the peace treaty, which established the reconciliation between two fraternal motherlands.

That solemn and impressive event led to reflection on the common destiny of the Latin American peoples and the need to unite our best efforts and wills so that harmony, tolerance and reciprocal understanding can constitute the best guarantee of fraternal and (?peaceful) relations.

The Latin American community demands peace in order to have a policy marked by progress and a prosperous and independent economy. This is how liberation from the dominion of foreign capital can be achieved: national enterprise with social meaning, with urban and rural technicians and workers organized under the protection of union freedom and the freedom of (?public) order.

We Venezuelans feel great respect for the advances that our Honduran brothers have made in organizing a truly democratic system and immediate legitimacy (?based on) freedom of expression and popular will. The government over which you preside is carrying out important tasks to develop the democratic process. In order to strengthen our democracy, we must create a democratic conscience in each citizen. Forming that conscience necessitates a profound and permanent educational and cultural action. This is why my government has turned education into an absolute priority of its political and administrative activities.

Central America's problems necessitate an objective analysis, tolerance, good judgement and sensibility. They will not be solved through the selfishness and (?harshness) of those who cling to absurd and outdated privileges and defend them with the repression and destruction of those fighting for democracy, freedom and social justice. Neither will these problems be solved by those who are inspired by totalitarianisms that deny personal dignity and serve foreign strategies of world domination or their powers, which work under the dictates of those interests.

A battle of undeniable continental repercussions is currently being waged in Central America, so we cannot be indifferent to it. [Words indistinct] must be attended to simultaneously. On the one hand, there is the blindness of the political and economic culprits of social injustice and oppression. On the other hand, there is the violent radicalism of those seeking to replace the old system of injustice with totalitarian systems alien to the Latin American idiosyncrasies and to the essential democratic vocation of our people.

My government has made great efforts to develop cooperation with Central America. We can present these (?examples): the energy cooperation for Central America and the Caribbean--which we implemented with Mexico's participation--is a very clear example, brought about without political conditions while undeniably stimulating development plans. Reasons of international social justice make us realize our responsibilities in contributing to the area's socioeconomic progress. Progress is one of the basic pillars of democracy. This is why, while contributing to the integral development of our neighbors and brothers in accordance with our modest possibilities, we sponsor and favor the processes of institutionalization of freedom and democracy within a framework of (?utmost) respect for the principle of nonintervention, as Latin America rejects any attempt at interventionism, whether hemispheric or not, direct or indirect.

You, Mr President, have favored and stimulated a democratic opening in Honduras, and thus it is acknowledged. A great example of the firmness of your commitment to democracy is given by your presence at this table in the company of a number of Honduran politicians who are participating in a civic struggle to gain the people's will in the next election. We view that gesture of broadmindedness (?and) commitment with the greatest sympathy. The Venezuelan Government and people salute this magnificent opportunity to achieve rapprochement and cooperation. As representative members of the international community, we will explore new possibilities at the multilateral level in order to combine efforts on behalf of the Third World's inalienable rights and world peace.

Mr President, it is a pleasure to decorate you, as chief of state of the sister Republic of Honduras, with the Grand Collar of the Order of the Liberator, the significance of which need not be (?explained).

I invite you to raise your glasses and to toast the increasingly solid friendship between Honduras and Venezuela; the happiness of the Honduran people and their institutions; the success of the Honduran Government's democratic efforts; and the personal happiness of President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, his honorable wife and his distinguished companions.

Paz Garcia's Speech

PA260006 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Speech by Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia after being decorated by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the Yellow House in Caracas 24 August--recorded]

[Text] Providence has placed big and painful historic responsibilities upon our shoulders. However, it also rewards us with moments of great spiritual and eternal significance, like the one that your illustrious government, which represents the will of the majority of the great Venezuelan people, has given me today through your hands; by distinguishing me with the treasured Grand Collar of the Order of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar.

Rest assured, Mr President, that my chest, which is that of a ruler, a soldier, a Honduran citizen and a father, will honor this lofty and meritorious decoration with the utmost zeal so you will never regret having given it; and I will never feel ashamed for not having deserved it.

The time is right, Mr President, to express my deepest gratitude on behalf of my people and my government for the timely and effective cooperation that the Venezuelan nation has been granting Honduras. In this manner, you have joined our domestic efforts to confront serious economic and financial difficulties, which are constantly intensified by external factors which we rulers are unable to either foresee or control.

The Honduran people are already directly receiving the benefits of your financial aid. In a few days we will dedicate the great Piedras Azules cement project, which has been made possible largely through Venezuela's cooperation. This project will not only solve the construction industry's supply problems, but it will also become an important source of work for hundreds of compatriots. Other problems and other projects have also received your government's aggressive response. For this reason, Mr President, I once again express the gratitude [words indistinct] of the Honduran nation.

Since it has caused your concern and taken up your time, you are aware, Mr President, of the economic and political crisis currently affecting the Central American peoples. Violence and uncertainty have knocked on the doors of our dear neighbors. Every day discouraging predictions regarding the area's stability, freedom and peace are the major topic of the world press. Our situation inspires headlines and commentaries around the world.

So far, God has allowed Hondurans to escape this armed and bloody tragic (?upheaval). However, the unfortunate repercussions of what is happening around us are already being felt on the economy, tourism, commerce and almost all of the country's daily activities. This means, Mr President, that our people are not only faced with their own old economic, political and social problems. They are also faced with complications and concerns that originate outside our borders. These threaten our peace, our development and our plans.

As I said some time ago, we Hondurans are aware that no national group is immune to violence. This is precisely why we are making extraordinary efforts to ward off the danger that threaten our existence as a free, sovereign and independent state; as a nation which aspires to coexist peacefully and fraternally with all its neighbors under the basic principle that respect for the rights of other means peace.

The government over which I preside in the name of the Honduran Armed Forces, represents the sovereign will of the honorable national constituent assembly. This assembly, which was freely and spontaneously elected by the people, is determined to preserve domestic peace, understanding peace to mean the [word indistinct] of the satisfaction of the people's needs and aspirations rather than the (?pronouncement) imposed on those who dissent and the repression against those who oppose us. Through their own democratic and moral resources, the people alone must reject international provocations as well as disruptive activities carried out by foreign agents.

In the past 25 years, various Honduran governments have made extraordinary efforts to alleviate the big social problems accumulated for more than 100 years. The state's resources are insufficient to satisfy the people's needs or to carry out their tasks. This is why we have made requests and we have obtained things. We continue to make requests in the hope of continuing to obtain support and understanding as well as material and technical cooperation from friendly nations and institutions created with an eye at international solidarity.

The (?preparation) of the great North-South dialogue at the highest level is currently underway. This dialogue will examine the most serious problems affecting relations in the Latin American continent as well as Latin American relations with the rest of the world. At this important meeting, Venezuela and Mexico will play a basic role as spokesmen for the Latin American viewpoint. Mr President, it is essential that Latin America's voice be heard attentively at that meeting. It is essential that the problems of the entire region be resolved at the highest level of world decisionmaking. However, it is also essential that care be taken not to generalize to the point of ignoring the idiosyncrasies of each country; their individual political and social structures; the domestic efforts that each one is making to preserve the democratic system, public freedoms, human rights, as well as the equitable and just development of the entire society. Care must be taken not to ignore their clearly expressed will to continue permanent reciprocal respect and to contribute, through their sovereign actions, to the establishment of a lasting and fruitful peace throughout the region.

In Central America we have common problems, Mr President. Unfortunately, common prescriptions are not always effective. My country is fully engaged in a process to return to a constitutional government directly elected by the people. In an effort to have this event be as pure and impartial as possible, the Honduran Armed Forces are letting the participating political parties conduct this process. First, the initial steps in legislative matters [words indistinct] (?and the organization of the National Electoral Tribunal) were decided. Then the people elected (?their new) national constituent assembly, made up of representatives of the three political parties that participated in the election. That honorable assembly made the law that now regulates the Presidential Electoral Council [words indistinct] with all legally constituted parties so that the popular consultation will be honest, pure and legal.

The government's role is merely to provide for the material needs of the event and to guard on its behalf and that of the armed forces, against errors--which are always normal when passion and (?haste) are involved--so that at no time will the legitimate rights of the minorities wishing to participate (?as conduits) of the nation's political opinion be either ignored or disrespected.

We have confidence in the maturity of the national political leaders and we believe that their patriotism will be superior to any other interest. For this reason, they will give us a national election in keeping with the region's critical moment. The election will be an example of what we can still do in Central America (?through the use) of the law, reason and popular freedom.

Practically at the same time as the election, we will hold a great international sports festival in Tegucigalpa. Five foreign countries, including Cuba, will participate. This is an example of our confidence in the stability of our institutions and in the fact that we Hondurans consider politics a means to achieve public freedom rather than an end to [words indistinct] a people.

Your Excellency, Mr President, honorable and distinguished guests: I leave with you my highest testimony of gratitude for this Bolivarian warmth, for those hands which we have clasped in Latin American communion and for the honor of counting ourselves among the closest brethren of the heroic and hard-working Venezuelan people.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would also like to (?invite you) to raise your glasses and toast the personal happiness of His Excellency President Herrera Campins, his distinguished wife and his illustrious government, the prosperity [words indistinct] of this great people [words indistinct].

SURINAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER ON 3-DAY VISIT

Arrives in Country

PA211548 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Suriname Foreign Minister Harvey Naarandorp has arrived in Venezuela on a 3-day official visit. He will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins and his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

Naarandorp is accompanied by six Surinamese Government officials who will [words indistinct].

Among other topics, the Venezuelan and Surinamese foreign ministers will discuss the establishment of regular airline flights between the two countries, and the summit meeting to be held in Cancun, Mexico.

The Surinamese foreign minister will hold a press conference tomorrow, during which he will announce some important points discussed with [words indistinct] Velasco and plans of mutual interest.

Communique Issued

PA222349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Caracas, 22 Aug (AFP)--Suriname, the former Dutch Guiana, and Venezuela have renewed their political ties and approved a plan to increase their economic and commercial relations, it was reported here today at the end of an official visit by Surinamese Foreign Minister Harvey Naarandorp.

Naarandorp is the highest ranking Surinamese official to visit Venezuela officially since a military coup led by noncommissioned officers in February 1980 overthrew the parliamentary regime led since its independence in 1975 by former Prime Minister Henck Arron, who is well acquainted here.

The situation of Suriname may have been discussed in the talks here between the Surinamese foreign minister and his colleague Alberto Zambrano Velasco and President Luis Herrera Campins (Christian Democrat), but the joint communique released today only mentions the faith of the two governments in democratic forms of government and respect of human rights.

Guyana, a neighboring country, the former British Guiana, was another topic discussed, but it was not mentioned either in the communique. Venezuela claims all of western Guyana, some 5/8 of that republic, while Suriname claims 6,000 sq miles of eastern Guyana, which is geographically located between Venezuela and Suriname. Foreign Ministers Naarandorp and Zambrano expressed their faith in the peaceful solution of this type of dispute and in direct negotiations between parties as a mechanism for achieving satisfactory solutions.

Central America and El Salvador, topics also discussed, are mentioned by name in the communique, in which the foreign ministers request profound solutions to the problems which will produce stable societies and at the same time defend nonintervention. They ask third parties not to intervene in the Salvadoran conflict. The Caribbean and Central America must be a zone of peace, free of confrontation between world adversaries, they state.

In addition to political and diplomatic relations, the foreign ministers also gave attention to economic and commercial relations, particularly the need for a fishing agreement. Venezuelan fishermen have often been arrested by Paramaribo and released after spending weeks in prison and paying fines for fishing in waters of the Atlantic which Suriname claims.

An air navigation agreement between Caracas and Paramaribo which will connect Suriname with Spanish-speaking America is being studied. Spanish is the second official language of Suriname after Dutch. Venezuela wants and will study the conditions for participation in the construction of a bridge over the Suriname River in the mid-northern part of the country.

Venezuela also reiterated its commitment to buy prefabricated housing from Suriname and the government will expedite the legal arrangements required.

Zambrano will visit Paramaribo soon, it was announced.

Meets With President

PA230329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0542 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Caracas, 21 Aug (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Harvey Naarandorp, foreign and justice minister of Suriname, discussed here today the possibilities for Venezuela and Suriname to develop industries in the fishing and lumber areas. Naarandorp, who arrived here yesterday on a 3-day official visit, met with the chief of state for 30 minutes.

According to a press communique issued afterwards, the Surinamese minister said that his country not only wants to solve its problems with Venezuela but wants to continue developing relations in a positive manner.

We specifically discussed (with Herrera Campins) the possibilities of developing the fishing and lumber industries together, he noted.

Regarding construction of the Kavacala Dam in Suriname, he said that although there is a good relationship regarding this with Guyana, a neighbor of the two countries, there are still problems to be solved and we would welcome any nation in this regard, especially Venezuela.

He disclosed that he discussed this matter with private investors here and that his country sees with satisfaction any kind of cooperation, because this dam represents a solution to the energy problem, which is of vital importance.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR ON ISRAEL, NUCLEAR WEAPONS

FL241252 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0721 GMT 23 Aug 81

[POOL item by Alejandra Ortiz]

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Egyptian Ambassador to Mexico Mohamed Shabana Ali has said that Israel represents a threat to the Arab countries, since it has refused to sign the nuclear weapons nonproliferation treaty.

Similarly, in reference to the recent U.S. announcement that it would manufacture neutron bombs and stockpile them in strategic points in Latin America, the diplomat said that the decision is not new.

The diplomat expressed opposition to the use of force or any kind of weapons to resolve international problems, saying that Egypt has set a good example by signing the peace treaty with Israel.

Later, regarding Israel's refusal to sign the nonproliferation treaty, the ambassador said that Egypt will always favor the limitation of nuclear weapons in general and will oppose the introduction of them into the Middle East.

The diplomat emphasized that his country wants an end to war because it is no means of resolving the conflicts of the Arab countries. However, he said that Egypt has the legitimate right to defend itself against any attack from another nation. [words indistinct].

On another subject, Shabana Ali said that Egypt wishes every success for the upcoming North-South dialogue to be held in Cancun, Quintana Roo. He said that the North-South dialogue is a good step for bringing rich countries closer to the developing ones.

The diplomat also said that the meeting of 22 presidents and chiefs of state reflects great initiative on the part of Mexico and President Jose Lopez Portillo. It is therefore hoped that the dialogue will be fruitful.

However, the ambassador said that specific solutions to the problems existing between the rich and poor countries should not be expected; instead, one should expect the reaching of important fundamental, although not strict, bases leading to an understanding among these nations.

VIETNAMESE SPECIAL ENVOY ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

FL251305 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0247 GMT 25 Aug 81

[POOL item]

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Nguyen Minh (?Phuong), special envoy of the president of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, said today that his country is prepared to solve the problems of Southeast Asia by peaceful means. The official visited Mexico for 1 week. On leaving for Havana today, he said that he had met with the president and with high-ranking officials of the Foreign Relations Secretariat and the Chamber of Deputies.

The Vietnamese envoy said that his country and Mexico are consolidating their ties of friendship and that one of the objectives of his visit was to explain Vietnam's position regarding the conflicts in Southeast Asia.

Another purpose of the visit was to learn more about Latin America and discover points of common interest. On the North-South dialogue, the official said that Vietnam has not been invited and will therefore remain aloof from that summit meeting.

ROYO DISCUSSES COMING UN SPEECH, LOCAL OIL PROBLEM

PA252006 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1715 GMT 25 Aug 81

[News conference held by Panamanian President Aristides Royo following inauguration of an Esso lubricant factory in Panama City on 25 August 1981--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What statements will you make at the United Nations?

[Answer] Well, we are going to make statements about Panama's position within the Nonaligned Movement. We will stress some of the principles of our foreign policy. We will make some statements about the international situation. We will definitely discuss the Central American situation and basically the Panamanian situation and its relations with the United States. We will discuss some of the problems that Panama has with the United States and which we want the world to know.

[Question] A possible increase in the price of light petroleum byproducts was announced yesterday due to the problems that the Panama refinery is experiencing. Is the government planning to adopt any measure to prevent the production costs from affecting the consumers?

[Answer] It is very difficult for production costs not to affect consumers. Any increase in international crude affects the consumers, and so do increases in production costs. Otherwise, the state would have to reduce taxes on petroleum byproducts, and this--more than difficult--is impossible. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry and a special committee are working with the refinery because they, as well as we, are worried about this situation.

The Panamanian people must be aware that petroleum byproducts costs tend to increase and that production costs also tend to increase. Therefore, we are insisting very much on a reduction in consumption and the creation of other sources of energy such as hydroelectric plants because, sooner or later, petroleum will go up despite the efforts that are being made within OPEC to prevent the prices of petroleum byproducts from going excessively high. It is almost impossible to prevent these prices from increasing.

[Question] Therefore, this means that the government will adopt more effective and more certain measures to alleviate this situation?

[Answer] I believe that we have been adopting these measures. We have been discussing the possibility of expanding the refinery. We have been talking about the possibility for the refinery to sell international services to other countries, including those which supply us with oil. We have been talking with Venezuela so that the refinery can refine Venezuelan products and reexport them to other countries after they have been refined, because this refinery has been working, as you may well know, up to 50 percent of its production capacity. This makes production costs higher because it is practically refining for local consumption only. If we get the refinery to refine for foreign consumption, we will decrease the production costs.

[Question] Mr President, one of the strikes at the banana companies concluded yesterday. However, banana production is in a crisis right now. Will the government make any decision regarding this to help the producers?

[Answer] In the first place, the strikes have resulted in losses of several million [dollars] for the companies. However, precautions were taken by the banana company itself by carrying out a maintenance system for the plants in order to prevent a greater disaster. The important thing is that this problem involved a negotiated solution. It was a hard and long struggle but it resulted in a peaceful solution to which the two parties agreed. The company presented its final offer yesterday and a solution was reached at 2300 last night. We trust that this will be a stable and lasting solution.

COSTA RICA

UNION LEADER REFUTES MINISTER ON LABOR FREEDOM

PA251717 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Luis Armando Gutierrez, secretary general of the Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers [CCTD], has asserted that Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto is not telling the truth when he says there is no labor persecution in Costa Rica. He said that if the minister would bother to take a look at what has happened in the past few months he will find that former presidential candidates who are now assembly candidates have fired workers merely for wanting to organize a labor union.

Gutierrez said the Labor Ministry has become an obsolete institution with no ability to understand the reality of the Costa Rican working class. He urged the minister to discuss frankly in a panel or roundtable whether there is labor persecution in the country. Gutierrez was reacting to a press statement by Minister Serrano Pinto last week.

OFFICIALS SAY IMF AGREEMENT NOT ENDANGERED

PA252148 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Everybody is following closely every move an International Monetary Fund [IMF] delegation visiting here is making. Officials from the Central Bank and the government have been meeting with the 4-member IMF delegation since yesterday morning. The mission of the IMF delegation is to study all aspects that could possibly affect the agreement signed between the Costa Rican Government and the IMF on 17 July.

The situation deserves special attention because the country needs implementation of the agreement to be able to face its many financial problems. Central Bank officials have said that while it is true that the situation is delicate, they do not believe the agreement with the IMF is in danger, as some news sources have tried to make it appear. This is the opinion of Central Bank officials despite the fact that changes have taken place and that there has been noncompliance with the agreement because of a Supreme Court ruling on the so-called Costa Rican oil refinery law which deputies have blamed for the drop in coffee prices and for the reform of the currency law.

The IMF delegation has come to the country at the invitation of the government. Jose Miguel Alfaro, second vice president and economy minister, has told newsmen he is optimistic. He noted that the IMF delegation is studying the situation carefully and that he can sense there is a special feeling of understanding on the part of the delegation. It has been reported that for the time being no information will be given to the news media.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN BULLETIN REPORTS ACTIONS ON VARIOUS FRONTS

PA251745 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 25 Aug 81

[War bulletin on action on "four war fronts 22-23 August"]

[Text] Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Chalatenango sector, 19 August: From 100 clashes in the mountain area of La Laguna, where enemy troops were starting cleanup operations against the nearby communities, resulted in 10 casualties, including 7 wounded. One lieutenant and one sergeant were killed in the clash. Our forces recovered an M-60 machinegun, munitions, M-90 industrial [as heard] grenades and other war materiel.

Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, Morazan: At 0330, during the movement of enemy troops from Perquin, two infantry companies were ambushed at Las Marias Creek, on El Cerron Hill, near Los Ramirez.

Another clash was reported near El Gigante Hill. The enemy suffered the death of a corporal and several wounded. Total casualties were not established. During this operation the enemy was supported by the air force, but the maneuverability of our forces disorganized the enemy troops and broke up their plan to recover the towns of El Mogote and Arambala and open the pass to Joateca.

On 20 August at 1630 on the road from (La Flecha) to La Paz Opico, near (La Cayetana), two antitank mines were exploded, destroying a truck carrying relief troops to the La Paz Opico garrison, killing 12 and wounding 3. At 0345, a section of railroad track was destroyed with dynamite near the San Vicente stadium, and a few minutes later the power line from San Vicente to Zacatecoluca was sabotaged. The Las Quebradas bridge on the San Vicente-Zacatecoluca highway was damaged.

POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PA251834 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Communique by the committee of mothers and relatives of political prisoners and missing persons released 24 August]

[Text] The committee of mothers and relatives of the political prisoners and missing persons of El Salvador wishes to report to the Salvadoran people and to all nations of the world the heroic decision adopted by our children, parents and husbands, prisoners of the Christian Democratic-military dictatorship, in the city of Santa Tecla. The political prisoners of the dictatorship have decided to start a hunger strike today, Monday. With this sacrifice, the Salvadoran political prisoners repudiate the daily violations of their human rights by the dictatorship, not only through repression but also with threats to their lives and those of their relatives.

Our beloved political prisoners also repudiate the illegal delays in court proceedings which clearly violate even the repressive laws made up by the dictatorship to justify the arrests. They also express, through this courageous and revolutionary act of honor, their rejection of the death threats of the Christian Democratic-military junta against our committee through the bloody death squads. These prisoners have decided to continue the hunger strike even to death. This strike is also the generous contribution of our brothers, husbands, children and companions to the firm determination of the Salvadoran patriots to fight until the nation's peace and independence is finally achieved.

Therefore, the committee of mothers and relatives of political prisoners and missing persons of El Salvador expresses its firm solidarity with the hunger strike by their beloved captive relatives and blames the Christian Democratic-military junta, puppet of U.S. imperialism, for the inhuman treatment.

Finally, for the knowledge of the Salvadoran people and all nations of the world, we present the platform of the committee of political prisoners of El Salvador, to be strictly complied with by the military dictatorship:

1. Cancel fascist Decree 507.

2. Immediate speedier action on the legal proceedings against political prisoners.

3. An end to repression of political prisoners and their relatives.

4. An end to mistreatment and torture in prisons and garrisons.

5. Immediate transfer to prisons of all those kidnapped companeros held indefinitely by the dictatorship in the installations of the repressive corps.

6. Granting the status of political prisoners to all those companeros being held for political causes but being treated as common criminals.

7. Establishing the whereabouts of the thousands of missing political persons.

8. Trying and punishing the torturers of political prisoners.

9. An end to repression of the committee of mothers of political prisoners and missing persons of El Salvador, as well as repression of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador and the Legal Aid Office of the San Salvador Archbishopric.

10. Withdraw from prisons the police forces responsible for harassment and repression of the relatives of political prisoners.

11. Suspend reprisals, transfers and torture of political prisoners as a consequence of the hunger strike.

The committee demands that the Christian Democratic-military dictatorship allow the presence in the country of the UN Human Rights Commission, to comply with the agreement of that international organization to investigate and confirm charges of violations of human rights in El Salvador.

The committee also demands that the archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, and the International Committee of the Red Cross act as intermediaries between the strikers and the Salvadoran people.

The committee in addition expresses its concern and repudiation of the interventionist statements of the Argentine military junta in offering to send troops to help the fascist junta of our country. Therefore this committee exhorts Argentine Nobel Peace Prize winner Perez Esquivel, the International Commission of Jurists, Amnesty International and other international organizations investigating the human rights situation to visit and learn the legal situation of our political prisoners and confirm the barbaric nature of the Christian Democratic-military dictatorship.

At (Mariana) prison, 70 political prisoners will start a hunger strike at 1200. The 162 other political prisoners have not yet joined the hunger strike. The women's prison started a hunger strike with 13 political prisoners, while at Santa Tecla a similar number have joined the strike.

ARMY NEUTRAL IN COMING ELECTIONS, SAYS GUTIERREZ

PA252312 San Salvador NEWS GAZETTE in English 23-29 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The armed forces have no partisan commitment with the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] according to statements by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the commander in chief of the armed forces, to the News Gazette.

"Our commitment is clearly established in the pact between the armed forces and the PDC." Colonel Gutierrez said.

"The armed forces as an institution will maintain complete neutrality in the coming elections and it will not permit any abuse of power: no fraud. And there, by no means are military men precluded from exercising their individual civic rights," Colonel Gutierrez said. He is recognized as the leader and organizer of the coup d'etat that overthrew the government of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

MINISTER ASKS PEOPLE TO REPORT PRESENCE OF TERRORISTS

PA260118 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1835 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense and public security, has said on several occasions that nowhere in the world has an armed movement triumphed without the support of the people. According to Minister Garcia, this means that the failure of communist subversion is to a great degree due to the patriotic determination of the Salvadoran people, who deny their support. It also means that our army's success against communist subversion is due to the sovereign will of these people, who have been victims of abuse, theft, murder and rape by the terrorists, who want to impose their will with blood and fire.

The army fights shoulder to shoulder with the people. Civilians and soldiers together are building the future of our country.

The army's operations continue and the people remain on alert because the communists have tricks for passing themselves off as honest people. Especially now that the terrorists are on the run, the citizens must be vigilant so as not to be surprised by groups of men who, seeming to be workers seeking employment, arrive in towns and villages to steal, destroy wells and bridges or set fire to homes and crops.

Since the terrorists are being wiped out and their arms and ammunition seized by the security forces, it is now necessary to be much more cautious regarding such groups because, finding themselves unarmed, they want to destroy everything that is the product of work. Therefore, men and women in every community must continue to inform the military authorities of any suspicious activity they see, or simply of the presence of strangers.

ARMED FORCES WILL DEFEAT COMMUNIST SUBVERSION

PA260248 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] One of communist subversion's basic strategic goals in El Salvador is to achieve the regionalization of the armed conflict. This would cause a confrontation between the geopolitical interests of the East and the West, a situation from which advantages can be drawn. The Salvadoran Government is aware of the machinations of international communism and has told the world that the Salvadoran problem will be solved by the Salvadoran people. This decision by the Salvadoran revolution government is respected by the democratic governments which, headed by the United States, have voiced their determination to not interfere in the crisis, which is being overcome by the revolutionary government junta and the Salvadoran armed forces.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Government is ready to cooperate with the government and people of El Salvador in all matters related to their defense against the totalitarian expansionism of international communism directed by the Soviet Union through Cuba. As the Salvadoran people know, this cooperation takes the form of economic contributions to help the victims of terrorism and of noncombat advice to the security forces.

International cooperation with the Salvadoran people and government is planned in strategic operations to counter the infiltration of arms and ammunition destined for communist subversion, taking into account that by curbing the illegal traffic in arms destined for the terrorists, the crisis can then be solved politically.

PUBLIC ANALYSIS OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION URGED

PA260342 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Aug 81 pp 6, 9

[Carlos Jiron F. commentary: "Toward Communitarian Society With the New Constitution?"]

[Excerpts] Nothing is known about the new constitution that is being drafted. It is known, however, that it will replace the 1962 constitution which is partially in effect. It will also replace Decree 114. Everything related to this issue is a mystery. It is not known if the draft constitution will be made public or if the bill will be forwarded secretly to the constituent assembly that is expected to be elected next year. The assembly will be tasked with revising and approving the new constitution which, we understand, will be the pattern for "the new society" in this country.

Who is going to issue the decree to abolish totally the existing constitution? This cannot be ascertained either, although perhaps the constituent assembly will abolish it at the same time it announces implementation of the new one. Nothing is certain, since we are facing what has been termed "revolutionary right" which appears to have a license to do and undo, without reporting to anyone, as we Salvadorans have seen in these past 18 months.

Recently Justice Minister Mario Antonio Solano made an exclusive statement to LA PRENSA GRAFICA in which he replied to some of the questions by the newspaper's editorial staff regarding the issue of the constitution.

His remarks were revealing. He hinted at the essential spirit of the new constitution, which is none other than to encourage communitarianism.

To avoid this danger, the wisest thing would be to make public any draft constitution to be submitted to the constituent assembly so that people who know and others concerned about this issue can voice opinions freely on its validity. This would avoid an unpleasant and fatal surprise.

In our opinion, revolutionary rights ceased to exist the moment the person who was to hold the post of president until 15 October 1979 was deposed.

Since then, everything that has been done lacks legal basis.

Defining this situation and making the necessary corrections will be one of the top responsibilities of the constituent assembly, which therefore must be made up of honest citizens of high civic responsibility and patriotism.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA NAMES NEW CABINET-LEVEL OFFICIALS

PA251659 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] It was reported officially tonight that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has appointed Companero Alvaro Guzman as minister of the Nicaraguan Minerals and Hydrocarbons Institute. Guzman was deputy minister of foreign trade.

It also appointed Alfredo Alaniz as director of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute. Alaniz was president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank. He was replaced by Alfredo Cesar in that position.

Another change announced in the Cabinet is that of Bernardo Chamorro, who was deputy minister of the International Reconstruction Fund and will now be deputy minister of foreign trade. Carlos Molina Oliu was appointed deputy minister of transportation, replacing Companero (Humberto Mendoza), who has joined the Sandinist People's Army.

(Luis Fiallos) has assumed the post of deputy minister of industry.

PARTIES OPPOSE U.S. BASE ON GULF OF FONSECA

PA252330 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Peoples Social Christian Party [PPSC] and the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], both members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, today condemned the alleged construction of a U.S. base on the Gulf of Fonseca.

Edgard Macias, PPSC secretary general, said the Gulf of Fonseca is under tripartite jurisdiction; there are also jurisdictional waters of Nicaragua. He said this aggression, the stationing of U.S. troops in Nicaraguan waters, is the beginning of an invasion. He stressed that imperialism is becoming more daring in an attempt to provoke us. Imperialism wants to enter territory that unquestionably belongs to Nicaragua. He said the PPSC urged the Nicaraguan people to protest publicly the establishment of any military base.

A Mexican newspaper correspondent reported last week that a U.S. military base is being built on the Gulf of Fonseca.

Luis Sanchez Sancho, PSN secretary general, has condemned the warmongering and aggressive provocation of U.S. imperialism, which is trying to establish a military base on the Gulf of Fonseca. He said this imperialist action goes completely against the principles of international law and the agreements that Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador have regarding the Gulf of Fonseca.

In (?1916), the International Court of Justice at the Hague heard El Salvador's case against a treaty between Nicaragua and the United States which was signed when U.S. troops occupied this country. The treaty provided that a military base be built on the gulf. At that time it was established that this decision violated Central American harmony.

Luis Sanchez Sancho also reiterated his party's decision to march alongside the Sandinist National Liberation Front in defense of national sovereignty and against any domestic or foreign attack.

PSN Leader's Comments

PA260408 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1320 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Statement by Luis Domingo Sanchez Sancho, leader of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; date and place not specified]

[Text] The U.S. decision to install a military base on the Gulf of Fonseca, practically on the shores of Nicaragua and within Nicaragua's sovereign territory, unquestionably has very serious implications. It can be viewed from various legal and political angles.

First we must categorically point out that neither the United States nor the Honduran and Salvadoran Governments have sovereignty and power based on international law to decide on the establishment of a military base on the Gulf of Fonseca, which is an area in which there is joint multinational sovereignty, including that of Nicaragua.

I think we must view this decision from the general context of the policy the U.S. Government is undertaking. This policy is characterized by the proliferation of centers of international tension and conflicts in various parts of the world. As is known, the United States is encouraging the conflict in the Middle East. They are pushing Israel to intensify its provocations and attacks on neighboring Arab countries, particularly Libya, Lebanon and Syria. It is encouraging Pakistan and China to wage an undeclared war on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Central Asia. It has turned the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into two of the most dangerous threats to international security and world peace. It helps Morocco militarily and economically in its war of aggression against the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic in northern Africa. In Central America and the Caribbean it is speedily implementing plans to turn this zone into a new site of international tension and confrontation.

The United States plans to carry out a policy which seeks to establish military parity with the socialist bloc countries, particularly the Soviet Union. It is implementing its plan to deploy (?Pershing) missiles in Western Europe. It is mass-producing the neutron bomb and implementing its decision to deploy that weapon in Europe.

In summary, all over the world the United States is trying to light fires of instability, confrontation and international tension. This attitude only reveals its clear plans to seek large-scale military confrontations. The situation being created in our subregion and in the Caribbean in general is part of the United States' provocative, adventurous and aggressive policy. It only worsens a situation which is already dleicate. It also defies all the decisions of governmental international organizations, such as the United Nations, or nongovernmental organizations which expressly oppose the installation of new military bases and which have urged the dismantling of bases that already exist in foreign territories.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS TO CELEBRATE PARTY ANNIVERSARY

PA252106 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Social Democratic Party [PSD] of Wilfredo Montalvan has informed the Interior Ministry that it will hold a rally Sunday in Diriomo to celebrate the second anniversary of the creation of the party. Montalvan told this station that his party has not requested a permit to hold the meeting because they are going to use private property in Diriomo. The Social Democrats will attend en masse. They have been preparing to bring in all the party's militants from around the nation.

The PSD, which was born bragging that its name was Sandinist Social Democratic Party, claims it decided to make itself known only after victory, according to Montalvan, because it did not want to divide the opposition further during the struggle against the dictatorship.

PRELATES TO STUDY REASON FOR PRIEST'S REMOVAL

PA251623 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The superior general of the Dominican order has said that Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo personally asked that Spanish priest Manuel Batalla be removed from his position in Nicaragua.

Father Vicente de Cuesmongle, superior general of the Dominican order, arrived in our country yesterday in the company of (Juan Manuel Medina), father superior of the vicarate for Central America, and (Juan Manuel Perez Garcia), assistant for Latin America, to settle the case of Manuel Batalla, parish priest of the Monsignor Lezcano Church.

I met the archbishop in Rome and we talked about problems in Nicaragua. The bishop expressly talked to me about sending for Father Batalla. The bishop told me he did not want Batalla to continue doing the work he is doing here, the superior general of the Dominican order said textually.

Medina, on his part, said there is no reason for expelling Batalla. The case is being discussed by the Dominican order and a final decision is expected this week.

Meanwhile, the Christian base communities have said they are still waiting for a sincere, fraternal and fruitful dialogue with the archbishop so he can outline the reasons for Batalla's removal.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO DPRK

For reportage on the 21-25 August visit to North Korea by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, including reports on Malmierca's meetings with DPRK President Kim Il-song and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, and his banquet speeches in Nampo City and Pyongyang, see the North Korea section of the 20, 25 and 26 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION OBSERVES CENSUS ACTIVITIES

FL251510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] A delegation from the fraternal Republic of Nicaragua has visited the provincial census office in Havana to obtain experience in this type of activity.

The group, which will remain in Havana for 3 days, includes Aminta Granada, director of the Sociodemographic Directorate of the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Nicaragua; and Salvador Lopez, a field operations technician for the directorate. They will tour San Antonio de los Banos and Guira de Melena municipalities, visiting both urban and rural areas.

JOINT CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISE SET UP WITH LIBYA

FL260049 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The exchange of instruments ratifying the agreement between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Government of the Republic of Cuba concerning the establishment of a joint construction enterprise took place this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry's protocol hall in Havana. The document was signed by ('Ali Muhammad al-Ehili), secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Cuba, and Oscar Oramas Oliva, vice minister of foreign relations of Cuba.

The Arab Libyan-Cuban construction enterprise will work on buildings and complementary works of various types as well as their maintenance. It will also be authorized to undertake import and export operations and various commercial activities related to its own activities.

BRIEFS

TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Council of State, received Muammer Gundogducan today in Havana. Gundogducan presented his credentials as ambassador of the Republic of Turkey. Acting Foreign Minister Jose R. Viera Linares participated in the meeting. The Turkish ambassador was accompanied by Berki Dibdek, second secretary at the Turkish Embassy. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Aug 81 FL]

USE OF SOVIET EQUIPMENT--The national operacions group involved in the antimosquito campaign has decided to begin the use tomorrow, Sunday, of the top-quality, high-productivity equipment donated by the Soviet Union. The first area where the equipment will be employed will be Havana City Province. Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces personnel specially trained in the operation of this equipment will be used in the country's major urban centers. The national operations group calls on the citizenry to give them their fullest cooperation. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Aug 81 FL]

PARTIES PROTEST U.S. 'ACTS' AGAINST GRENADA

FL252218 Bridgetown CANA in English 2158 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 25 Aug (CANA)--Two opposition parties here, the People's Progressive Party (PPP, and the Working People's Alliance (WPA), have expressed solidarity with the Grenadian Government which claims that the United States is planning to invade Grenada.

"Our party, together with the anti-imperialist forces in the Caribbean, stand firmly committed to the defense of the people of Grenada and the People's Revolutionary Government led by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop," the PPP said.

In a statement released here, the PPP said the "open acts" against Grenada are part of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "adventurism aimed at stopping the tide of revolution and throwing the world into the nightmare horrors of nuclear war."

General Secretary Dr Cheddi Jagan says he has sent a cable to Mr Reagan, protesting military maneuvers off Puerto Rico "threatening peace and security of Grenada and intimidating Caribbean peoples."

The WPA said any action during the U.S. military maneuvers, that is directly or indirectly suggestive of an invasion of Grenada, will be a violation of the national independence of the region.

"The WPA expresses total solidarity with the people of Grenada, the New Jewel Movement and the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada in particular on this issue of military exercise and of threats to Grenada's right to existence as a nation," the party said.

GRENADIAN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS, OBTAINS SUPPORT

FL242327 Bridgetown CANA in English 2309 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 24 Aug (CANA)--The Grenada foreign minister, Unison Whiteman, today said the Guyana Government had sympathized with St Georges in its dispute with Washington, accused of planning an invasion of the tiny Caribbean island.

The Guyana Government was convinced that a threat of invasion did in fact exist and had promised to do "whatever it could" to assist Grenada during the crisis, Mr Whiteman told reporters.

The Grenada minister had discussions with government officials here before leaving for Suriname today in an apparent tour of regional socialist countries to explain the left-leaning administration's case against the United States.

Concern about an alleged invasion threat was raised during U.S. military maneuvers off Puerto Rico. The Grenada prime minister, Maurice Bishop, said the maneuvers were a build-up to an invasion.

Mr Whiteman told reporters here that the United States had stepped up its spy flights over the island. "It is clear to us that the United States is about to take its aggression further, because it is not satisfied with the propaganda and acts of destabilization which it has been carrying out," Mr Whiteman said.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FORMER PRESIDENT BOSCH CRITICIZES ELECTIONS

FL251529 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Former Dominican President Juan Bosch is of the opinion that there is no possibility of free and democratic elections in his country. Bosch, who is president of the Dominican Liberation Party, stated that there are no state or laws in the Dominican Republic, only personal interests.

Using such terms, the former president was referring to recent statements by President Antonio Guzman, who has ordered the police to maintain a tolerant attitude toward the candidates in the next elections, scheduled for 16 May 1982.

Bosch said the president says one thing and the police chief and interior minister do something else. The former president added that Guzman's real interest is to see to it that his party enjoys the advantages.

SURINAME

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES SOLIDARITY WITH GRENADA

FL252208 Bridgetown CANA in English 2126 GMT 25 Aug 81

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 25 Aug (CANA)--Suriname's military-backed government today pledged solidarity with Grenada which has accused the United States of planning to invade the tiny Caribbean island.

Minister of army and police here, Laurence Nedde, told a news conference here that Suriname had pledged "full support and cooperation" with Grenada.

Suriname's stand was announced after talks between Grenada's foreign minister, Unison Whiteman, Suriname President Henk Chin A Sen and army chief Daysi Bouterse.

The discussions here came in the midst of a Grenada lobby for solidarity support against Washington. Grenada's left-leaning People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) said the United States had stepped up spy flights over the island and had been holding military maneuvers off Puerto Rico in a build-up to invading the island.

The Suriname minister told reporters: "The Suriname Government notes with interest efforts to destabilize the economic and social development of Grenada by the Government of the United States of America.

"The government and people of Suriname pledge their full support and cooperation with the government and people of Grenada in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

"The Suriname Government is committed to the peaceful solution of problems in any country and is opposed to outside interference. That is the Suriname Government's stand."

Mr Whiteman arrived here last night from Guyana, where he said the Forbes Burnham government had pledged support for Grenada in the dispute.

The Grenada minister attended today's press conference. Asked about the possibility of the PRG--which came to power in a 1979 revolution--holding elections, Mr Whiteman said a national poll was part of the planned revolutionary process; it was not an immediate priority.

Mr Whiteman leaves for home tonight.

TALKS HELD WITH CARICOM ON FORMAL RELATIONS

FL201945 Bridgetown CANA in English 1907 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 20 Aug (CANA)--The Suriname Government is considering formalizing its relations with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) with which it has associate status.

This has been disclosed here in a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs following a recent meeting in Guyana between a Suriname Government delegation and officials of the CARICOM Secretariat.

Among the CARICOM officials who met the Suriname delegation were Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King and foreign affairs officer, Lloyd Searwar.

The government statement said that the discussions were of an exploratory nature because this Dutch-speaking republic was considering formalizing its relations with the regional grouping with which it already has informal relations by way of associate status.

It added that before taking a decision to formalize relations, it was necessary for talks of deeper nature. [sentence as received]

The statement further stated that it was the intention of the government to hold more talks with all involved and on the basis of information obtained, it would decide what future course it would take on the matter.